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Criminal Justice Chronicle

The Newspaper Of The South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy



Photo by Laura Perricone, Chronicle Staff

Just Your Local Gas Station?

Law enforcement officers might come across a gas station which looks like this one during routine assignments. However, as Criminal Justice Academy graduates will recognize, this one is located on the range at the Academy. Turn to Page 6 for a story on the Academy range.

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Criminal Justice Chronicle

The Newspaper Of The South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy

Decision near on director

A decision is expected soon on the naming of the new director of the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy.

There were 178 candidates who applied for the post, vacated in January when former director, John O'Leary resigned.

The list of candidates has been narrowed to six and the interviewing process of those six finalists is under way.

Lamar Mayor Robert Grooms, a member of the Law Enforcement Training Council, termed the large number of applications for the post "a super turnout."



Photo by Laura Perricone, Chronicle Staff

An Emphasis On Nutrition

The remodeled cafeteria at the Criminal Justice Academy is now in operation. Shown here is the new salad bar. Turn to Page 5 for a story on physical fitness and good nutrition habits.

Retirement bill is approved

South Carolina law enforcement officers reached a "milestone" last month when the State Legislature approved a retirement bill that will lower the years of minimum service from 30 to 25 years and increase retirement benefits 2 percent.

Under the former plan, officers were required to work a minimum of 25 years but had to be at least 55 years of age before retiring with full benefits. Meeting this requirement would allow officers to draw 44 per cent of their pay as a benefit. If the officer worked 30 years prior to retirement it would allow him to draw 52 per cent of their pay.

Criminal Justice Academy Director of Training William Gibson, chairman of the State Law Enforcement Officers Association's retirement committee, said under the new plan officers may retire with 25 years of service regardless of age and the calculating factor is increased from 1.75 per cent to 2 per cent, which will actually allow

an officer to retire after 25 years of service at 50 per cent pay.

"What it's doing is promoting professionalism," he said. "Pay and benefits are two things you have to look at. With us requiring better trained officers, somehow we've got to pay these people."

John Caudle II, executive director of the 6,500-member law enforcement officer association, said the changes will offer financial support for retired officers without the need of securing a part-time job.

"We got three things done: We got the 25 years, we upped employees' retirement by a bit, and we included those employees who are already retired," Caudle said.

Law officers in the state will finance the new retirement plan by contributing 6.5 percent of their salary into the plan rather than 5 percent.

The bill - sponsored by Sen. James M. Waddell, D-Beaufort and state Rep. David C. Waldrop, D-

Newberry - was approved by the Senate and House and received the approval of Gov. Carroll Campbell April 5.

Last year, the retirement issue became a focal point for officers across the state when the South Carolina Retirement Systems Director Purvis Collins asked the Budget and Control Board to reduce employer contributions from 10.3 percent to 7.3 percent while leaving employee contribution at its current rate. The 3 percent reduction absorbed the funds needed to support the improved retirement plan.

After its approval, the budget board met with law enforcement representatives on the issue then voted to get advice from the state Attorney General on rescinding their previous vote for the cutback. A Coalition of Law Enforcement and Correctional Officers was formed including several police groups who worked together in order to try to get the reduction reversed and the

funds used to pay for earlier retirement.

"I never saw law enforcement officers so coordinated in an effort before," Gibson said of the final outcome. "It was a concerted effort on everybody's part."

Under the new retirement plan, officers who have already retired will receive a 14.3 percent one time increase in their benefits, Gibson said.

While the Bill received much support, some departments may not benefit from the new plan. Highway Patrol Commander Col. "Red" Lanier said the 25 year retirement may reduce the strength of his department since most officers reach supervisory positions nearing the time of retirement.

"It certainly gives people the opportunity to get out if they have burnout," he said. "I feel 25 years would be a little early."

Nutrition stressed in getting fit.

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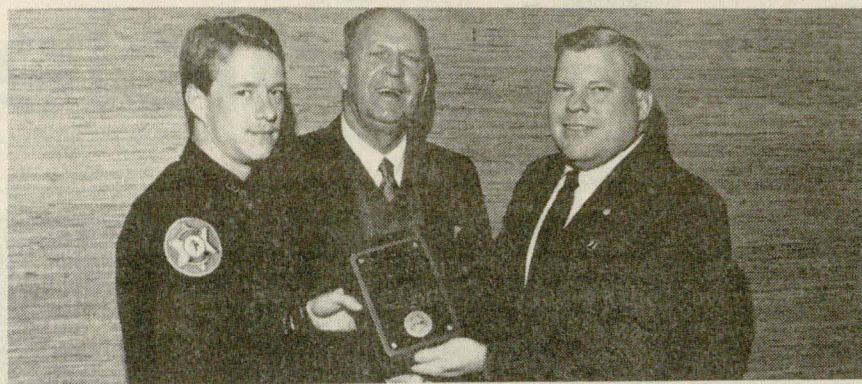
The Academy range is meeting needs.

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Librarian Jimenez is profiled.

Page 3

NEWS / OPINION



Officer John W. Phillips (left) of the Lexington County Sheriff's Department receives the J.P. Strom Award which he earned upon completion of Law Enforcement Basic Class No. 209 from Lexington County Sheriff James R. Metts (right). Jim Kirby (center), Acting Director of the Criminal Justice Academy, offered congratulations.



Officer L. Vincent Kimbrell (center) of the Spartanburg Department of Public Safety accepts the J.P. Strom Award for Law Enforcement Basic Class 210 from Chief W.C. Bain Jr. (right) of the Spartanburg Department of Public Safety. Jim Kirby (left), Acting Director of the Criminal Justice Academy, also congratulated Kimbrell.

Charleston officers are aided by computers

The new KDT computers installed on four Charleston County police cruisers are receiving praise from department heads after only one month of use.

The advanced, on-board computers were installed in March and have already aided officers in detecting suspended drivers who may have inadvertently passed by the policeman. Since its installation, there has been a 79 percent increase in the detection of suspensions.

Lt. Richard Allen said the computers allow patrolmen to have instant access to information on vehicle registration, criminal records and license tags, transmitted in about four seconds.

The information is passed to officers without breaking radio silence allowing them to relay sensitive information without transmitting it over the airwaves. The computer is also useful on surveillance operations, Allen said.

The computer also identifies hazardous materials being carried by trucks. Should an accident occur, the officer enters the number of the truck into the computer. In a few seconds, the computer will determine the type of material aboard the truck and the precautionary measures to take in case of a spill.

The system's "trouble mode" automatically notifies the base and mobile units that an officer is in a crisis situation. The mode is activated by an emergency switch which transfers the distress call to other units and gives the designation of the officer's last known location.

The on-board computers are the first of their kind to be installed in the state, Allen said, but departments across the state and in other parts of the nation are showing a sudden interest in the system.

"The technology is new and no one else is going with it yet," Allen said. "But I can't think of a single division who couldn't benefit by it."

The system cost the department about \$135,000 which Allen said was purchased through a traffic safety grant. Allen said the department decided to go with the on-board computer system to take care of the large number of calls coming in and the high percentage of undetected driving violations. During peak traffic hours, about 20 percent of the drivers are driving under violation of the law, Allen said.

The Academy's goal is total training for officers

A law enforcement officer's job is difficult, to say the least, and it's our job to give as much quality training as possible.

The training runs the gamut from basic instruction for new officers to special subject matters for the seasoned veteran. Because of this the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy staff continually reviews the courses to make sure that the officers' needs are being met. It's a difficult task, and I thank the men and women who do it.

This issue continues our general look at the criminal justice community, and I hope you find the information informative and enlightening. If you have an idea about subject matter or content, please be sure to let us know.

Also, as you know, the Training Council currently is considering a slate of candidates for the position of Executive Director of the Academy.

The selection should be made within a month, and I know you'll join with me in wishing the new Executive Director the best and in providing the necessary assistance that will be needed. We'll have more about that in the next issue.

Again, we appreciate all the input from our law enforcement family. Many of your ideas are in this issue, and many more will be in future editions.

Jim Kirby

Your comments are appreciated

Readers are invited to offer their comments on happenings affecting law enforcement work.

Letters to the editor on law enforcement subjects are invited and will be considered for publication in the regular issues of *The Criminal Justice Chronicle*.

We also solicit your news items concerning job changes and accomplishments among the state's law enforcement personnel. Send them to Editor, Criminal Justice Chronicle, Criminal Justice Academy, 5400 J.P. Strom Blvd., Columbia, S.C., 29210-4088.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT IN PRINT

Publication profiles Academy librarian

Editor's Note: The following profile of Criminal Justice Academy Librarian Lydia Jimenez and the Academy was printed in the February/March issue of the Criminal Justice Information Exchange News.

Founded in 1972, the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy was established as the main training center for State, City, and County law enforcement personnel, as well as for judges and youth services personnel in South Carolina.

The Academy has two types of training: basic training for certification as a law enforcement officer, and specialized field training in various subject areas such as continuing education for advanced certification.

In addition to police procedure, other subject areas covered include AIDS, arson, child abuse, communications, hazardous materials,

homicide, jail training, law, narcotics, police stress, and traffic issues.

The Academy trains officers to become instructors in weapons firing and driving. Basic training to become a police officer requires an 8 week course, and the specialized field training courses typically run 1 to 2 weeks in length. The Academy also allows the State Highway Patrol to conduct their 12-week training course at the school.

The Academy's instructors and students are supported by its Learning Resources Center, which has a collection of more than 5,000 books and approximately 50 professional journals and newsletters.

In addition to the core collection, Ms. Jimenez maintains a vertical file of pamphlets, photographs, and clippings. She also routes information she receives to instructors.

Ms. Jimenez reviews five regional newspapers each day and informs

individual instructors of current events within their subject areas. She also is the contributing editor for Criminal Justice Chronicle, the Academy's bi-monthly newspaper.

The Learning Resource Center's main user groups include instructors and students at the Academy, as well as all law enforcement personnel in South Carolina.

Ms. Jimenez, in her role as coordinator of the Academy's Learning Resources Center, also fields questions from college students at the University of South Carolina and local high school students. These patrons are usually referred from law enforcement agencies.

The center is open five days a week, Monday through Thursday, from noon to 8 p.m., and Friday from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Operating as a one-person library, Ms. Jimenez networks heavily with the State Library of South Carolina as well as with the National

Criminal Justice Reference Service.

She works closely with the Academy's instructors and is responsible for ordering textbooks and audiovisual materials for them and for their students.

Ms. Jimenez, who has held her post the past four years, holds a B.A. degree in social science and sociology from the Catholic university of Puerto Rico, and a Masters Degree in French from Le Sorbonne, Paris.

Before coming to the Academy, she worked for the South Carolina Department of Corrections, establishing library services for the Dutchman Correctional Institution in Enoree, S.C.

When it comes to reference work she says, "The one aspect I really enjoy about my job is being able to find information for people," adding, "I never give up in looking for the information."

Books are available on law enforcement

Two recently published books should prove to be interesting to law enforcement officers in South Carolina.

One is a history of the South Carolina Highway Department, with heavy emphasis on the Highway Patrol, and another is a publication entitled "A Dictionary of Street Alcohol and Drug Terms" a useful book for the officer in the field who deals with the general public.

The South Carolina Highway Department 1917-1987 was written by John Hammond Moore, a research assistant at the Thomas Cooper Library, and was recently reviewed by William W. Starr in *The State* newspaper.

According to Starr's review the book traces the evolving role of the department paralleling the growing population of motor cars in the

Palmetto State. Starr calls the book an "even-handed account of the department's critical role in 20th century South Carolina history."

Quoting from Starr's review of the book in *The State*:

"Its worst moment probably came in 1935-36 when a battle erupted for control of the department between Gov. Olin D. Johnston and Chief Commissioner Ben Sawyer in which the ambitious young governor placed gun-carrying soldiers around the highway offices in Columbia to keep commissioners out.

Highway patrolmen for a time were disarmed, an department employees struggled to work around an armed military camp. The dispute was finally settled in the legislature (where fistfights broke out) and the courts; Johnson lost, failing in his attempt to place his own sup-

porters on the commission."

The 310-page book, published by the South Carolina Press, is available for \$12. It is also available in the Criminal Justice Academy Library.

A Dictionary of Street Alcohol and Drug Terms was compiled by Dr. N. Peter Johnson a professor in the University of South Carolina School of Medicine.

This is the second edition of the book and has over 3,100 terms more than double the size of the original book published in 1986.

Johnson's book is a compilation of terms designed for judges, lawyers, health professionals, officers, and counselors.

His original book grew out of a plan to compile a handbook for medical students. As soon as he would complete a list of terms then more words would surface. During

the process of putting the book together he interviewed physicians, treatment counselors, recovering addicts and counselors. After the publication of his first edition he continued to get tips, which led to the publication of the expanded edition.

The book sells for \$8 and proceeds from the book will help fund drug and alcohol education projects for students through the James Russell Sr. Alcohol and Drug Studies Fund.

Those interested in ordering the book can send a check for \$8 made out to the Russell Fund in care of Dr. N. Peter Johnson, Room 310, Bldg. 1, University of South Carolina School of Medicine, Columbia, S.C., 29208.

A number of copies of the book are available in the Criminal Justice Academy library.

Greer officer compiles history of department

Greer City Police Officer Norman Dukes has tackled an ambitious project in compiling his department's history.

A 3½ year veteran of the Greer police force, Dukes is researching the history of the department and plans to reduce the information to a

10-page booklet which could be given to each officer by the department.

Dukes hopes to take this project one step further by collecting old badges, handcuffs, night sticks and other memorabilia for a display case in the lobby of the police station.

Dukes' efforts were outlined in a story published by *The Spartanburg Herald-Journal* recently. Greer Police Chief Dean Venable pointed out the importance of the project because it can help foster a sense of pride and belonging in a department where the average length of

service is 4.18 years.

"This might help give officers a sense of stability," Venable told *Herald-Journal* staff writer David Proffitt. "There isn't much firm documentation of the history of the department, and hopefully, what

See Greer Officer, Page 7

PROFILES

Spartanburg Chief W.C. Bain

Dedication to the job most valuable tool

Times have changed since W.C. Bain took his oath as a Spartanburg city police officer 28 years ago. Those were the days, he said, when devotion to the profession prevailed over higher paying jobs.

In the years Bain served on the police force, he has been a witness and contributor to many changes in law enforcement but he never let go of the most valuable tool of the trade: Dedication to the job.

Today, the Spartanburg city police chief said it takes a combination of education and training to produce high caliber officers, and as vice-chairman of the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy's Training Council, Bain is prepared to see that both those goals are met.

While the demands of the Academy's training program have netted thousands of top notch officers, Bain said the responsibilities of these men and women have increased over the years.

Now, law enforcers face a greater chance of civil liabilities and lawsuits against their departments. With the change in the Miranda, Bain said, protection has shifted to the criminal, making officers more vulnerable to "mistakes" than in the past.

"Officers have to be knowledgeable civilly and better trained in liability," Bain said. "Education and training are the key to any successful department, especially law en-



Photo by Laura Perricone, Chronicle Staff

Training Council Member W.C. Bain Jr. of Spartanburg

forcement."

The Academy trains officers on both typical and unusual circumstances, splitting the courses between the textbook studies in the class to the "hands-on" experience at the range. The training is tougher and more stringent than it used to be, but Bain said by the time the officers leave the Academy they are operating at a three to five year level.

"That's saved us a whole lot of liabilities and mistakes departments would have to go through. We've gotten a higher caliber of officers because of our demands," he said.

While the Academy has kept up

with the changing times by offering the best training programs in the nation, Bain said he would like to see a new program mandated that would require yearly training of officers to maintain the high caliber men in the profession.

"You can't learn in just eight weeks, everything you need to know," he said. "I feel, for us to be professionals, you don't just go to one training class. We need another level of knowledge."

The Academy provides an in-service satellite training program that offers more specialized training to the individual departments. But with the the high turn-over rate of officers is putting a snag into the

program.

About 30 percent of the officers receiving training at the Academy will eventually leave law enforcement for another profession, Bain said, and the Academy will have to handle an influx of new officers to fill these vacant positions. Because more time is spent on new recruits, much of the in-service training is being delayed.

Bain said the new retirement program and the move toward better benefits for officers is relieving part of the problem but he still maintains that the days of the die-hard policemen are over.

"Dedication and respect are two things that this job needs. If a person is not willing to make sacrifices they just need to find another profession," he said.

The responsibility for finding these "dedicated" individuals lie in the hands of the administration, Bain continued. Even with the progressive training at the academy, if a person is not "cut out" for police work nothing will change them, he said.

"The hiring is one of the most critical things administration faces today," Bain said. "I put a lot of priority on honest and loyalty. You need that to get the job done. I had to sacrifice my family and other things and I don't apologize for that. Yes, I'm dedicated - and I take pride in that."

Training helped Cook save a life

"I've seen a lot of strange things before, but nothing quite like this."

Several days have passed since Sgt. Philip Cook of the Gaffney city police department saved the life of an infant boy, born in the parking lot of the Family Dollar store. The early arrival of baby Eric surprised everyone, especially his mother and father. But Cook was prepared - even when the baby stopped breathing.

Cook and reserve officer Tim Bright had been on duty a little over an hour when a call came over the cruiser's radio saying that a baby had been born in a nearby parking lot.

Cook said when he and Bright arrived at the scene an unidentified woman handed the gasping infant

over to the sergeant. According to Cook, the woman apparently had tried to revive the child using mouth-to-mouth, but the baby boy stopped breathing the second time when he was handed over to Cook.

"I noticed, right away, it wasn't breathing," he said. "I guess I gave it eight or nine breaths and kept on until the EMS arrived."

Bright, a volunteer policemen for over 2 years, grabbed a jacket from the cruiser and laid it on the ground as padding for the infant. The mother and child were taken to the Upstate Carolina Medical Center in Gaffney and listed in good condition. Baby Eric James remained in an incubator for isolation and received antibiotics for several days

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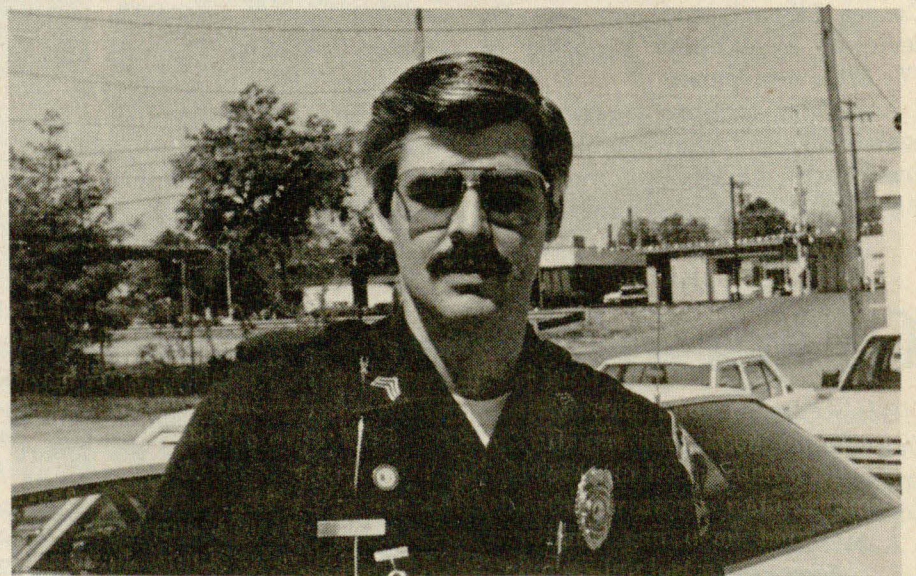


Photo by Laura Perricone, Chronicle Staff

Gaffney Police Sgt. Philip Cook

TRAINING

PHYSICAL FITNESS

Nutritional habits important in keeping officers fit

An epidemic has been spreading through law enforcement departments over the years and has been the culprit behind most early retirements and medical leaves. It's known as heart disease, stemmed mainly from the lack of exercise and the poor eating habits of officers.

As medical reports reveal the poor physical condition of officers, the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy has set up a counterattack by mandating a physical fitness test for all new officers.

Lennie Hicks, director of basic training at the Academy, said the physical fitness standards and program which was put in place January 1 has been successful in testing the endurance, strength, flexibility, and body composition of officers enrolled at the Academy. The fitness test is administered during the first few days of training and must be passed before the officer can continue training there.

"Our purpose is to bring new officers up to minimum standard," Hicks said. "A fit officer performs more efficiently and is less likely to be injured during training. This is not intended to hurt the departments, and it can assist chiefs and sheriffs in the selection of new officers in their department."

According to the 1986 edition of "Crime to Court," produced by the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy and the South Carolina Educational Television Network, the average police officer is less fit than the average American.

Dr. Roger Sargent, a nutritional expert at the University of South Carolina, said the contributing factor behind the problem is the sedentary lifestyle of law enforcers and their choice of fast food rather than well balanced meals. The majority of the officers work is spent at a desk or behind the wheel of the patrol car, he said, making them prime candidates for a host of diseases - particularly cardiovascular disease.

"There's not enough studies on the subject yet, but many of us feel that police officers have very poor nutritional habits," Sargent said in the report. "Police officers are at high risk for cardiovascular disease, at high risk for cancer and certainly are more prone than the average

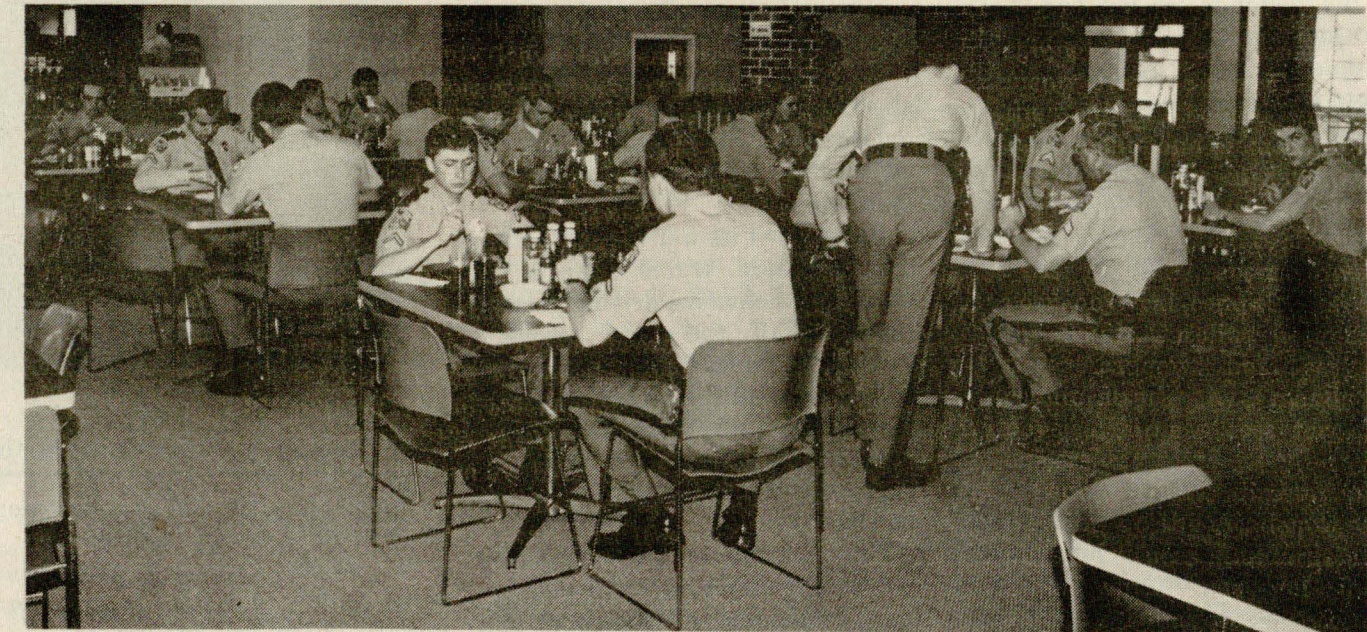


Photo by Laura Perricone, Chronicle Staff

Diners enjoy the atmosphere and food in the remodeled Academy cafeteria.

American to high-risk diseases which are associated with poor nutrition."

Sargent suggested regular activity at least three times a week for at least 30 minutes. Exercises, like bicycle riding, swimming, aerobics, jogging or anything that will put them at a higher level of cardiovascular fitness, were recommended.

Once a personal fitness program is put into play, officers must take into account the foods they eat. It may be easier to drive through a fast food restaurant but in the long run health experts are saying that could be a fatal mistake.

In compliance with the new health standards, the Academy's cafeteria has introduced a more nutritious way of eating by offering diet plates and light meals in place of the high carbohydrates. The expanded cafeteria serves breakfast, lunch and dinner to the students but the menu has added fresh fruits, vegetables, and less starchy foods.

"We're trying to get the two programs (the physical fitness and nutrition) to go hand-in-hand," said Barbara Bloom, director of administration at the academy. "The variation of the menu is prepared in a more healthy manner now and we offer hot and cold bar as an alternative to full meals. There's really no reason why a person can't maintain a healthy diet and lose weight."

The new cafeteria, which seats 327 people, began serving breakfast, lunch and dinner to officers after being closed almost four months for expansion.

Bruce Hancock, physical fitness and defensive tactics instructor at the Academy, said he has already seen a marked improvement in the officer's condition in the four months the physical fitness program has been implemented. "We have to assume they (sheriffs and chiefs) are hiring with the fitness program in mind," he said. "The long term goal is to have more healthy officers who are less prone to early retirement. By these assessments we can determine their fitness levels."

When new officers enter the program, they will be given a battery of tests to determine their physical condition. The Threshold Weight test is first administered to insure the officer is able to perform police tasks and is not at high risk for health problems due to obesity. The score of the tests is equal to the pounds per inch in height. Those individuals not meeting the threshold weight will be measured for body fat percentage with a device called a skinfold caliper.

Once the officers are tested for their threshold weight, a flexibility test is administered. The Sit and Reach Test, which measures the flexibility of the lower back and upper legs, is followed by a one minute

sit up test, a repetition maximum bench press (the total number of pounds an officer can lift) and a 1.5 mile run to test endurance.

If an officer has difficulty with one of the fitness tests, Hancock said they are dismissed from the academy until they are ready to test again.

"You're going to see, as time goes on, less failures, better quality officers and more capable men and women. This is a very stressful occupation. When you're constantly rotating shifts, you're constantly upsetting the biological clock. This creates tremendous amount of stress," Hancock said.

Hancock said law enforcement officers need to become better managers of stress in order to change the growing rate of cardiovascular disease among the profession. And while there are several choices an officer can make in controlling stress (two of which he said were alcohol and drugs) the only natural way is through exercise.

"I don't care what type of build you are, I think police officers who are physically fit make better employees and are more productive," Hancock said. "They will utilize less sick leave and less likely to die from coronary disease."

"Plus, it gives officers a more professional appearance. I think you're going to have more respect if a person looks professional," he said.

AROUND THE ACADEMY

Range puts officers in real life situations

A call came over the cruiser's radio that a man, armed and dangerous, has taken hostages at the local bar and is threatening to shoot if his demands are not met. Across the street, in a residential section, a couple has been "spotted" selling illegal drugs to minors. And only one block away a gas station attendant was having his share of problems with several thieves.

The scene is obviously not from "Mayberry RFD," but a part of the Criminal Justice Academy that trains officers to handle realistic problems in a realistic setting.

In the final two weeks at the Academy, officers take the knowledge they've learned from the classroom and put it into play on the range. Here, officers are trained in precision driving, judgemental shooting and crime intervention techniques. Each section of the range is designed to give officers practical experience in handling situations they may face while in uniform.

All phases of training at the Academy arms officers against criminal behavior as well as civil liabilities. But on the range, some of the most bizarre situations occur, giving the officer a variety of confrontations to master before their eight-weeks of training are complete.

"The range takes over the whole gamut of practicality," said Bill Gibson,

son, head of training at the Academy. "It's all woven together, nothing's separated in the field. Each course is set up to be very practical and set up to take on any circumstance."

Precision driving and decision shooting are necessary parts of law enforcement, and critical if the officer is going to be in control of a situation.

Using 46 of its well used vehicles, the Academy trains officers in numerous defensive driving tactics, such as off the road recovery, threshold braking, and weaving in and out of traffic. Another section of the driving range, the skid pan, is being added to train drivers how to maneuver the automobile on a wet surface.

The Academy's three shooting ranges train officers in rifle shooting, pistol shooting - long range and short. But the decision shooting is the most significant part of the training and probably the most difficult.

In each shooting range, a computer controls the target used to train the officers in the judgemental shooting. On one side of the target is a picture of a man pointing a gun and on the other side a picture of a woman holding a camera. The officers are never sure which side of the target will face them, but they have to be certain before pulling the trigger.



Photo by Laura Perricone, Chronicle Staff

Construction work continues on the Academy outdoor firing range.

"That's real life and you have to make those decisions," Gibson said.

An outdoor shooting range is being added to hold the growing number of trainees coming into the academy.

In the last week of training, the officers spend much of their time in the "city," the Academy's city. Here, officers are given the opportunity to apply their crime intervention techniques to real life situations. The city consists of a bar, a house, and gas station. Officers are taught how to answer calls and the approach they should take in each situation.

David Black, in charge of the driving range and "city" project, said part of the advantage of the program is that officers from dif-

ferent parts of the state are being trained "exactly the same way" and even if they transfer, they'll be familiar with the procedures.

"Dave has probably put together one of the finest programs in the country," Gibson said, adding that the Academy frequently gets calls from other states to train their men.

"We try to cover everything that the officer will face on the street. He has a foundation to build on," he said.

The instructors on the range are all seasoned officers who have developed their techniques through books and experience, Gibson said.

Here, the officers "get away from the textbook thing and do the practical," he said.

Veteran officers bring more experience to Academy staff

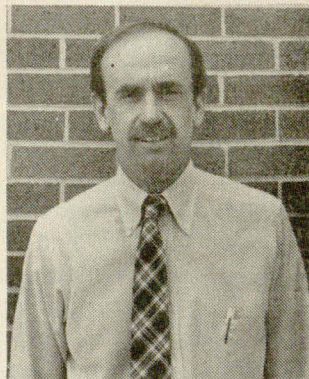
Three employees recently joined the Academy's staff bringing a total of over 25 years of law enforcement experience with them.

Ray Harrington, traffic instructor, will be training local and county officers on investigative procedures to determine the causes of traffic accidents.

The newly developed program goes beyond basic training, Harrington said, teaching officers to rely on evidence at the scene of an accident rather than depending solely on a witnesses' testimony.

The 14-hour course combines minor engineering with elementary physics, Harrington explained. Officers are taught inside the classroom and in practical exercises how to compute the evidence using these advanced techniques.

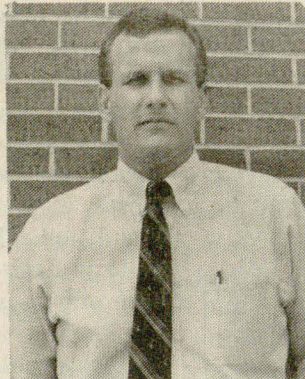
Prior to his employment at the



HARRINGTON

Academy, Harrington worked with the North Carolina Justice Academy and had nine years experience on the Greensboro Police Department.

Kyle Sorrell, the new instructor for crime prevention and community relations, uses real life dramas to train his officers. The four-hour course is taught in the



SORRELL

classroom as well as on the range, training officers to recognize and prevent criminal activity.

"We show in class why we do it, and we show on the range how we do it," he said.

Before Sorrell joined the Academy in February, he worked eight years with the Forest Acres Police Department and was the sergeant



FULLER

and training officer when he left.

Handling specific areas on child abuse, Mary Fuller teaches officers the rights of juveniles and the mandatory reporting of child abuse cases.

Ms. Fuller joined the Academy in December as the new juvenile and child abuse investigations instructor. Part of the 14-hour course, she said, narrows in on the proper procedures in dealing with juveniles.

Ms. Fuller trains officers on Supreme Court rulings which include interviewing juveniles and contacting the Department of Social Services and Youth Services. The course also covers child abuse and missing children.

Ms. Fuller worked seven years on the Sumter City Police Department, assigned to the detection division of the juvenile unit there.

AROUND THE STATE

Officers in the news

Walter C. Thomas, 75, a member of the Timmonsville Police Department for 16 years, died March 12 in Timmonsville. Thomas had retired from the Timmonsville force.

George "Tommy" Odom, 44, was named McColl Police Chief. He has been a member of the McColl police force for six years and has been acting chief there since January. He is married to the former Diane Player and has three children.

Malcolm Gerald has been named chief of police of the Latta Police Department. Gerald joined the police department after completing four years with the U.S. Army 82nd Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, N.C. He holds an associate degree in criminal justice.

Clyde Stone, 62, retired from the Anderson County Sheriff's Department for health reasons. Stone served as chief deputy for 16 years and served as a magistrate in Pendleton prior to his work in the department. Stone was also a deputy for the Anderson County Sheriff Department in 1958.

Larry Bracken, 53, was appointed to the position after working in the department for 25 years. Bracken, 53, was promoted to captain in 1973 and was a police officer in Williamston before coming to the department. **Lt. Carl Anderson** will be promoted to captain of the Anderson sheriff department.

Bill Poore and **Guy Cooley** have joined the Honea Path Police Department. Cooley has been employed with the Town of Honea Path since 1981 when he was named assistant director of the Honea Path Recreation Center. Cooley will work on the police force and continue his work as assistant recreation director three days a week. Poore, a former baseball standout who signed with the St. Louis Cardinals, became involved with law enforcement in 1985 when he joined the Belton Police Force. He is a 1985 graduate of the Academy and is certified in breathalyzer and radar.

Cpl. Roy Hamilton McClurkin, of the Newberry Police Department, and **Trooper First Class George Bennett Hamm**, of the S.C. Highway Patrol Department were named Officers of the Year by the Newberry Exchange Club. McClurkin

graduated near the top of his class from the academy and has completed 66 professional development courses. He also served on undercover task force missions outside of the county and was involved in 132 incident calls which resulted in numerous arrests of individuals engaged in criminal activities. Hamm was recognized for his dedication to traffic safety. He is a certified breathalyzer operator, radar operator and operator of PR-24 baton.

The Columbia Police Department promoted nine officers in March. **Cpls. I.P. Greene, J.S. Barnwell** and **E.W. Oswalt** were promoted to sergeant. **Keith Parrish** was promoted from corporal to investigator. **D.M. Sons, T.H. Dodson, D.W. Priester, R.L. Gibson, and D.K. Brazzell** were promoted from patrolmen to corporal.

The Greenville Police Department promoted four officers. **Lt. Ray Berry**, a 36 year veteran, was promoted to captain in the support and services division. **Sgt. J.L. Lafoy**, a 16 year veteran, has been promoted to lieutenant in the uniform patrol division. **Detective Glenn Purvines** and **Mater Patrolman Bill Robinson** will become sergeants in uniform patrol division.

West Columbia Police Department and **Westminster Police Department** hired their first female officers last month. **Wendy Johnson**, 26, joined the West Columbia Police Department in March becoming the first woman on the force. **Patricia Ann Nykalo**, 25, was also the first woman to be hired at the Westminster Police Department in February.

Sgt. Gerald M. Price, with the Richland County Sheriff's Department, was promoted to lieutenant. **Deputy Leroy Glisson**, will become the sergeant there after joining the department in 1982.

J. Alton Cannon Jr., was sworn in as the new Charleston County Sheriff February.

Gregory Jenkins has been sworn in as a Jasper County deputy sheriff. Jenkins has been a jailer since June 1987.

Greer officer's research should give a sense of tradition

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we're doing will benefit those in years to come."

Part of the information which was collected by Dukes includes the story of the only Greer policeman killed in the line of duty.

According to the information which Dukes' compiled, Officer William Edward Foster joined the Greer Police Department on July 2, 1905. He had his picture taken in his uniform during the day and spent the day with Chief M.L. Littlefield watching a bootlegger they believed had come to town to sell his moonshine, according to the *Herald-Journal* story.

Late in the evening Foster saw the man they had been following duck into a grove of trees and hoped to catch the bootlegger redhanded. He followed and when shots rang out, Foster dropped to the ground, killed by a bullet that passed directly through his heart.

That is one of the stories which was unearthed by Dukes during his research.

He even recalls some of the events of the 1950's which many modern-day law enforcement officers will certainly remember.

Herald-Journal writer Proffitt quoted Bill Painter who served on the Greer force from 1955 to 1960 about the procedures then.

"Each evening after the stores closed, we walked and put our hands on every door and shook the doorknob.

"After dark, you'd go around town in the car, and then go by the station to see if you'd had any calls," Painter was quoted as saying. There were no radios or dispatchers at that time.

Dukes' research will give today's officers an opportunity to get a look at those who preceded them, and to learn of the traditions which have developed over the years.

Reserve certification scheduled

A regional certification examination for law enforcement reserve officers in all departments in Region 2, will be held on May 18.

The examination is scheduled for 4 p.m. on Wednesday, May 18, at Trident Technical College.

All departments which have reserve training programs should send their reservation forms to Phil Allen, State Coordinator for Reserve

Training at the Criminal Justice Academy, prior to May 9.

Region 2 counties with active reserve programs include Allendale, Barnwell, Berkeley, Colleton, Hampton, Bamberg, Beaufort, Charleston, Dorchester, and Jasper.

All candidates should have their training verification forms completed prior to the testing.

Holloman receives honor from DEA

South Carolina Highway Patrol Lt. Glenn Holloman received a certificate of appreciation from the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration for his efforts in coordinating the Patrol's Operation Pipeline drug interdiction program.

Operation Pipeline is a

nationwide cooperative program between the DEA and local and state police organizations.

Jim McGivney, DEA special agent-in-charge for South Carolina, said Holloman was awarded the certificate of appreciation for initiating the program.

Training paid off for Sgt. Cook in emergency

Continued from Page 4

as a precautionary measure.

The mother, Lora Ann Ruff, said she had no pain and did not know she was ready to deliver until the infant arrived. She and her husband, Eddie, were meeting Mrs. Ruff's mother at the Family Dollar store parking lot and from there she had planned to go to the hospital for her regular checkup. Before she made it to her mother's car, the baby was born.

"If it hadn't been for (the woman) and both those cops, the baby would

have died," Mrs. Ruff said from her hospital bedroom.

Cook, who had been an emergency medical technician before joining the police department six years ago, has an extensive background in CPR and first aid. Because of advanced training, Cook helped instruct the first aid course at the Academy during his training in 1985. The sergeant also recommends that officers try to take advanced first aid courses in case they are faced with a similar incident.

"I felt like it was really a neces-

sity (to have the advanced first aid training). Because at certain times I felt could apply it on the job - and I have," he said.

The training Cook received at the Academy along with his EMT training has proven to be a life-saver in more than one incident. In the past, Cook has aided several accident victims who may have died at the scene if the emergency techniques were not promptly administered. It takes a combination of a clear mind, quick thinking and training to react

to a crisis, he said.

"It all happened so quickly. You don't have time to think or get scared. You just respond," he said.

Cook, like all officers at the academy, was drilled on response time but, Cook laughed, "how often does something like this happen?"

"At the time it's happening, it doesn't faze you, but looking back at it, that's the time you get nervous," Bright said. "Phil's good. I knew he'd react in a calm manner and take care of it."

Leesville Town Council honors former Police Chief Lundy

The late Bill Lundy, the Leesville Police Chief who was shot to death in a drug raid near Leesville on Feb. 16, was honored by the Leesville Town Council recently.

His widow, Kay Lundy, received a plaque and Medal of Honor from the American Police Hall of Fame, which was presented by Mayor Randy McGill.

"Bill loved this town," Mrs. Lundy told the council. She also pledged to return the memorabilia which she received to the town to hang in the new police station which is being constructed.

Mayor McGill also had words of praise for

the late chief. "We miss Bill. He was an outstanding man. He will always have a place in our hearts and minds. He died for us, he was doing his duty."

Children from Just Say No Clubs in elementary schools were present and gave the Just Say No Pledge. Over \$1,300 had been received for the Bill Lundy narcotics Fund which will be used to aid in the fight against illegal drugs in the Leesville area.

Part of the money will be used to purchase bullet-proof vests for the Leesville Police Department, according to Mayor McGill.

Basic drug enforcement seminar scheduled

The South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy, in conjunction with Horry-Georgetown Technical College, will be presenting a two day seminar on Basic Drug Law Enforcement beginning May 3.

The seminar is designed for officers who have had little or no previous drug training and will address ways of identifying controlled substances, informant utilization, field testing of controlled substances, designer drugs, clandestine labs, the history of drug

enforcement, and the controlled substance act. The program will respond to the illicit drug traffic in the United States and the strategies that need to be taken to disrupt and reduce the availability of drugs.

The course will be presented at Horry-Georgetown Technical College in Conway for the benefit of law enforcement agencies in Horry, Georgetown, Williamsburg, and Marion county areas.

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